Morometii li Marin Preda

MorometiiMarin Predadic?ionar de personajeMarin Predao filosofie a naturiiNational Union CatalogA Cumulative Author List Representing Library of Congress Printed Cards and Titles Reported by Other American Libraries

Theory in the "Post" Era brings together the work and perspectives of a group of Romanian theorists who discuss the morphings of contemporary theory in what the editors call the "post" era. Since the Cold War's end and especially in the third millennium, theorists have been exploring the aftermath - and sometimes just the "after" - of whole paradigms, the crisis or "passing" of anthropocentrism, the twilight of an entire ontological and cultural "condition," as well as the corresponding rise of an antagonist model, of an "anti," "meta," or "neo" alternative, with examples ranging from "posthumanism" and "post-postmodernism" to "post-aesthetics," "postanalog" interpretation or "digicriticism," "post-presentism," "post-memory," "post-" or "neo-critique," and so forth. It is no coincidence, the contributors to this volume argue, that this "post" moment is also a time when theory is practiced as a world genre. If theory has always been a "worlded" enterprise, a quintessentially communal, cross-cultural and international project, this is truer at present than ever. Perhaps more than other humanist constituencies, today's theorists work and belong in a theory commons that is transnational if still uneven economically, politically, and otherwise. Theory in the "Post" Era reports the results of Romanian theory experiments that join efforts made in other places to foster a theory for the "post" age. Un instrument de lucru indispensabil tuturor celor interesa?i de cunoa?terea lexicului limbii române ?i de folosirea corect? a acestuia. Cuprinde 78 961 de articole (145 904 de sensuri), în care se reg?sesc cuvintele uzuale din limba român?, numeroase neologisme, arhaisme, regionalisme, precum ?i termeni din toate domeniile vie?ii ?tiin?ifice, culturale, economice ?i sociale. Informa?ia, enciclopedic? ?i lingvistic? în aceea?i m?sur?, este prezentat? în articole concise ?i clare. Dic?ionarul valorific? tradi?ia lexicografic? româneasc?, pe care autorii o îmbog??esc, introducând noi cuvinte ?i sensuri, reformulând sau completând multe defini?ii din dic?ionarele deja existente. "Unul dintre marile merite ?i puncte de originalitate ale acestui dic?ionar este ilustrarea consecvent? a cuvintelor ?i a sensurilor în context, prin citate literare ?i enun?uri construite, c?ci majoritatea dic?ionarelor noastre literare ofereau, din ra?iuni de economie de spa?iu, doar defini?ia, nu întotdeauna suficient? pentru o bun? în?elegere a utiliz?rii cuvântului." Rodica Zafiu

Cum a ajuns România, alt?dat? animat? de idealuri înalte, o ?ar? în care scandalurile politice ?i corup?ia sunt la ordinea zilei? În stilul s?u contondent, Dorin Tudoran încearc? s? explice de ce ast?zi suntem pe unul dintre ultimele locuri în Europa. Vina, sus?ine el, nu le apar?ine doar "celorlal?i" – indiferent c? ace?tia sunt parlamentari oportuni?ti, oameni de afaceri corup?i sau fosta Securitate –, ci nou?, tuturor. Fiindc? lipsa unit??ii ?i a ini?iativei colective nu poate duce decât la regres.

In 1949, regimul comunist român, aflat la începuturile sale, a dezl?n?uit o intens? ?i brutal? campanie de colectivizare a agriculturii, dup? modelul sovietic, într-o ?ar? cu un pronun?at profil agrar. Gail Kligman ?i Katherine Verdery analizeaz? modul în care colectivizarea a zdruncinat din temelii via?a rural?, transformând comunit??ile s?te?ti tradi?ionale în organiza?ii birocratice fundamentate pe "lupta de clas?". Faptul c? oameni slab preg?ti?i, dintre care mul?i nu erau convin?i de beneficiile colectiviz?rii, aplicau pedagogii ?i tehnologii importate din Uniunea Sovietic? a avut drept consecin?? acte de violen?? greu de controlat chiar ?i de liderii partidului. Autoarele arat? c? vastul proces de inginerie social? nu a afectat doar propriet??ile ??ranilor, ci a fost crucial pentru crearea partidului-stat, a mecanismelor de conducere ?i a "omului nou". Având ca surse documente de arhiv?, istorii orale ?i date etnografice, ??ranii sub asediu arunc? o nou? lumin? asupra colectiviz?rii din România în epoca sovietic?.

The Cherry Blossom Rarely Smiles: An Impossible Love Story Spanning Decades, Continents and Defying Cultures By: Ioana Lee In this powerful memoir spanning decades, The Cherry Blossom Rarely Smiles shows the life of a young Romanian woman who grew up in a communist dictatorship, dreaming of the day she would travel and see the world. While studying Japanese and English, the young woman meets a sophisticated and wealthy man, a young Japanese aristocrat. A story full of love, dramatic misunderstandings, and failures, will Ioana overcome such challenges and find true love?

The Literature of Nationalism concerns literature in its broadest sense and the manner in which, in belles lettres, the oral tradition and journalism, language and literature create national/nationalist myths. It treats East European culture from Finland to 'Yugoslavia', from Bohemia to Romania, from the nineteenth century to today. One third of the book concerns women and ethnic identity, and the rest covers subjects as varied as Bulgarian Fascism and the impact of political change on language in Hungary and ex-Yugoslavia.

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National literary histories based on internally homogeneous native traditions have significantly contributed to the construction of national identities, especially in multicultural East-Central Europe, the region between the German and Russian hegemonic cultural powers stretching from the Baltic states to the Balkans. History of the Literary Cultures of East-Central Europe, which covers the last two hundred years, reconceptualizes these literary traditions by deemphasizing the national myths and by highlighting analogies and points of contact, as well as hybrid and marginal phenomena that traditional national histories have ignored or deliberately suppressed. The four volumes of the History configure the literatures from five angles: (1) key political events, (2) literary periods and genres, (3) cities and regions, (4) literary institutions, and (5) real and imaginary figures. The first volume, which includes the first two of these dimensions, is a collaborative effort of more than fifty contributors from Eastern and Western Europe, the US, and Canada. The four volumes of the History comprise the first volume in the new subseries on Literary Cultures. Includes entries for maps and atlases.

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